enabling partnerships

A FRAMEWORK IN SUPPORT OF *WATER FOR LIFE: ALBERTA'S STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABILITY*

water for life

Alberta

Photo: D. Hill

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preface – a partnership approach

Water for Life: Alberta's Strategy for Sustainability embraces a philosophy of shared responsibility. The strategy sets out a number of environmental outcomes and actions that will best be achieved through successful partnerships.

Sharing responsibility through the use of partnerships can provide important benefits to environmental management including:

- Encouraging greater responsibility of those who have an impact on the environment and empowering them to take action
- Encouraging innovation through sharing of information and expertise
- Helping public and private efforts come together for better results
- Helping to integrate competing interests while reducing friction, overlap and redundancy
- Better decisions overall

This document further explores how these partnerships may operate. More specific details for each partnership developed under *Water for Life* will be documented in Terms of References, Operational Guides, Business Plans, or other documents as required. This document does not confer or transfer any regulatory authorities, nor does it commit any organization, government, or agency to the outlay of funding, manpower or other resources.

setting the stage

Water for Life: Alberta's Strategy for Sustainability identifies the need to engage all Albertans in managing our watersheds. The Government of Alberta will join with other governments, stakeholders and the public to collaborate in three types of partnerships to meet this need. *Watershed Stewardship Groups*, *Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils* and the *Alberta Water Council* will share responsibility for identifying solutions to watershed issues in Alberta.

Water for Life: Alberta's Strategy for Sustainability *is the Government of Alberta's approach to water management. It outlines a comprehensive set of strategies and actions that will ensure Albertans have safe, secure drinking water; healthy aquatic ecosystems; and a reliable quality water supply for a sustainable economy.*

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to describe how landowners, communities, organizations, industry, and governments can get involved in timely and effective actions for the sustainable management of Alberta's watersheds.

Shared Responsibility for Watershed Management

To be effective at watershed management, governments need to engage all interests that use or impact our water resources. As well, water must be managed within the capacity of individual watersheds addressing all of the activities that affect water supply, water use and water quality.

Shared responsibility for watershed management can be achieved through a range of collaborative activities including public consultation, advisory groups, strategic alliances, and community and individual stewardship. While all of these forms of collaboration should be considered where appropriate, this framework focuses particularly on sharing responsibility through partnerships.

Partnerships – The Overall Concept

'Partnership' is a complex term with many different meanings. In this document, 'partnership' is used to define a voluntary organization of provincial, watershed, community and/or individual stakeholders who agree to undertake common or complementary activities, enter into agreements, and work together for the orderly, efficient and accountable achievement of results. While these partnerships do not have regulatory authority, they can make recommendations to those bodies that do, to improve watershed management.

Under *Water for Life*, the Government of Alberta will join with stakeholders in three different types of partnerships, with different but complementary roles. Each partnership involves interested Albertans in making recommendations on water issues to the appropriate municipal, provincial and federal governments, individuals, or industries with water and land use planning and decision-making authority or responsibility.

Working in their communities, *Watershed Stewardship Groups* are already raising awareness and undertaking 'on-the-ground' activities to protect and enhance local lakes and streams. These groups are promoting knowledge and best management practices for landholders who, in turn, are making changes to the way they operate. These changes are making improvements to water quality, fish habitat, riparian zones and wetlands within our local ***watersheds***.

A watershed *is the area of land that catches precipitation and drains it into a larger body of water such as a marsh, stream, river or lake.*

Working on a larger scale, *Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils* are raising awareness about the state of Alberta's major watersheds. In partnership with the Government of Alberta, municipal and Aboriginal governments and other stakeholders, these regional organizations will participate in creating, implementing, and assessing watershed management plans.

To examine water-related issues across the province, the Government of Alberta has established the *Alberta Water Council*. This multi-stakeholder advisory body will provide guidance on the implementation of *Water for Life: Alberta's Strategy for Sustainability* and will make recommendations to the government and other land and water managers, stakeholders, and the public on provincial water issues and their solutions.

Overall Requirements for Successful Partnerships

An aquatic ecosystem *includes the interactions between the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of rivers, lakes and wetlands and the plants and animals associated with them.*

A watershed approach *takes into account both ground and surface water flow, recognizing and planning for the interaction of water, plants, animals and human land use found within the physical boundaries of a watershed.*

Consensus *occurs when all individuals in a decision-making process reach agreement.*

For partnerships to be able to manage watersheds successfully:

- Albertans must recognize there are limits to the available water supply.
- Alberta's water must be managed within the physical limitations and supply available to individual watersheds.
- Safe, secure drinking water supply, healthy ***aquatic ecosystems*** and reliable, quality water supplies for a sustainable economy are overarching management objectives. These objectives will be achieved through knowledge and research, partnerships, and conservation.
- All partners must encourage inclusiveness and broad stakeholder representation at the local, watershed and provincial levels, as appropriate.
- Partners must have a shared understanding of the ***watershed approach*** and use ***consensus*** in their efforts to achieve it.
- Where they choose to work together, the roles and responsibilities of the Government of Alberta and its partners will be identified. In all its partnerships, the provincial government will uphold its legislated responsibility, accountability and legal authority for water and land use management decisions.
- Watershed management planning must take place within municipal, provincial and federal water and land use planning and decision-making processes and under the *Municipal Government Act, Water Act, Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, Agricultural Operation Practices Act, Public Lands Act, Forests Act*, federal *Fisheries and Navigable Water Protection Acts* and other relevant policies and legislation.
- Where they chose to work together, the Government of Alberta and its partners will identify mechanisms for measuring the achievement of goals and objectives that will be established in each partnership. Recommendations should lead to actions, actions should have measurable results, and results should lead to improved watershed management.

The following sections describe each partnership in more detail. These scenarios, roles and implementation guidelines are made in an attempt to create a picture of how these partnerships will be successful. Like many relationships, these partnerships will grow and evolve over time. Creativity and flexibility is the key to this evolution.

Mandate

Today in Alberta, there is a growing number of individuals and community groups, often with support from municipal and Aboriginal governments, conservation agencies, and local stakeholders, carrying out watershed stewardship activities. These activities are the foundation of watershed management and include improving water quality by relocating livestock 'off the creek', improving fish and other wildlife habitat, restoring riparian and ***wetland*** areas for enhanced water storage, and participating in land use planning initiatives. The mandate of these groups is often to gather the best information available, translating knowledge into actions that improve watershed conditions.

A wetland *is an area of land that is saturated with water for all or part of the year including bogs, fens, swamps, marshes and ponds.*

Possible Scenario

For some time, concern has been expressed about a small tributary in the watershed. Individuals in the community have written letters to the local newspaper expressing their alarm at the creek's appearance and odour. There is also a concern about the creek's water quality and the decline in a once-vibrant trout fishery. A landowner has contacted Alberta Environment for water quality information. A number of residents decide to hold a townhall meeting to discuss the issue further. They invite a number of people who might have a stake in water issues including local municipal and Aboriginal governments. At the end of the meeting, several individuals form a Watershed Stewardship Group.

After spending its first few meetings sharing ideas, the group is ready to start work. A sub-committee is organizing a creek clean-up day to raise awareness and to remove garbage. The group's treasurer is applying for society status. Someone has contacted the Cows and Fish Program and is setting up a field day so the community can learn how to conduct a ***riparian health assessment***. Other ideas include developing an informational brochure with a map of the watershed and doing a survey to find out how many people use the area for recreation. The municipality is particularly interested in survey results, as they are about to enter a new phase of land use planning and zoning. However, manpower is limited and these ideas might have to wait until more volunteers are recruited and funding is raised. In the meantime, representatives from the group attend a regional Watershed Planning and Advisory Council meeting, coming home armed with ideas and contacts to continue their work to improve their local watershed.

Riparian health assessments *are an educational tool used by the Cows and Fish Program involving visual observation to interpret the health of a riparian area and make comparisons over time. The riparian area includes the lands adjacent to streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands, where the vegetation and soils are strongly influenced by the presence of water.*

Roles of the Watershed Stewardship Groups

Watershed Stewardship Groups gather and share information and take action to improve and protect their local watershed. Diverse in their membership and their activities, these groups may:

- Work with individual landholders and local communities to raise awareness and gather information on water quality, quantity, usage and surface-ground water interactions in their local watershed.
- Identify goals and priorities for further actions.
- Provide local knowledge and advice to municipal, Aboriginal, and other governments, stakeholders, conservation groups, and the public.
- Provide input to Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils for state of the watershed reports and watershed management plans.
- Solicit advice, technical information and other support from governments, conservation organizations and other agencies.
- Carry out stewardship activities such as riparian area health assessments, water quality and quantity monitoring, educational field days, demonstration sites, habitat planting and restoration programs, etc.
- Encourage and promote the use of best management practices.

Government of Alberta Roles

- The Government of Alberta will work with federal and provincial agencies and non-government organizations to streamline support for Watershed Stewardship Groups that is effective in assisting them with organization, knowledge-gathering and sharing, networking, and fundraising for effective watershed management.
- The Government of Alberta will develop a Provincial Water Information Centre to provide Albertans with a single point of access to data, information and knowledge for use in educational programming and state of the watershed reporting.
- The Government of Alberta will provide coordination on the standard delineation and definition of watershed boundaries and sub boundaries to ensure compatibility and consistency between the various basins and partnerships.
- The Government of Alberta will uphold its mandated responsibility, accountability and authority for water and land use management.
- Government of Alberta staff may assist a Watershed Stewardship Group with start-up, administration and/or technical support. Staff will provide knowledge of legislation relative to proposed actions of the group. The provincial government may provide funding for specific stewardship projects, programs, or products that meet provincial government priorities and objectives.

Implementation Guidelines

- Watershed Stewardship Groups will be accountable to their members, their communities and their funding partners.
- Where the provincial government provides financial support, roles, responsibilities, accountability and indicators for success of the partnership must be clearly outlined. Documentation should provide clarity and guidelines for completing and evaluating activities.
- Where activities affect water and land use management, Watershed Stewardship Groups will follow existing legislation and regulations.

Groups Will Be Successful If They

- Raise awareness and improve knowledge about their local watershed with neighbours, communities, municipal and Aboriginal governments, and other stakeholders.
- Influence landowners and other stakeholders to modify or eliminate practices that are detrimental to their local watershed.
- Have access to an effective support network that provides technical skills, tools and resources to enable groups to implement actions that improve their local watershed.
- Use learned and local knowledge to make recommendations on watershed management practices and priorities to the appropriate land and water managers in their watersheds.
- Set clear objectives and evaluate their progress in achieving improved watershed management.
- Operate under the overall requirements for success (see page 4).

Photo: T. Innes

watershed planning and advisory councils

Mandate

The mandate of Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils (WPAC) is to engage governments, stakeholders, other partnerships, and the public in watershed assessment and watershed management planning, considering existing land and resource management planning processes and decision-making authorities.

Possible Scenario

After being involved in watershed issues for some time, several individuals, groups, agencies, and Aboriginal and municipal governments decide to create a forum where they can meet, share ideas, and begin to look at a more integrated, long-term approach to managing their watershed.

At the same time, the watershed has been identified as a priority for the Government of Alberta. An Alberta Environment water planner is assessing partnership opportunities for long-term watershed assessment and planning activities. After attending the group's initial meetings and reviewing their membership, operating and reporting structure, the planner recommends that this group initiate the process to become formally identified as a Watershed Planning and Advisory Council.

The Council confirms a shared vision and develops documents that explain how they will operate, achieve their goals and objectives, and measure outcomes. The Council also engages in membership and fundraising activities, data collection, information-sharing programs and other activities. It begins to undertake an adaptive approach to watershed management planning.

A State of the Watershed report *identifies the current condition of the watershed (including physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of surface and groundwater) and the pressures acting on it.*

With the support of its partners, the Council gathers information and identifies issues and concerns in a ***State of the Watershed*** report that outlines the watershed's condition and the pressures acting on it. (Successive state of the watershed reports will compare changes in the watershed over time.) Depending on the issues to be addressed, the Council may develop a water management plan as outlined under the *Framework for Water Management Planning*[1], or a more comprehensive watershed management plan.

While the Council does not possess regulatory authority, it may work with landowners, sectors, governments, and agencies to find solutions to the challenges the watershed faces.

[1] Available online at www.gov.ab.ca/env/water/legislation/framework.pdf or by contacting the Alberta Environment Information Centre at (780) 427-2700 (Toll free by first dialing 310-0000).

Figure 1. An Adaptive Approach to Watershed Management

Water and Watershed Management in Alberta

Water Management *deals specifically with the protection and conservation of water and aquatic ecosystems including their associated riparian area (the area adjacent to streams, river, lakes and wetlands, where the vegetation and soils are strongly influenced by the presence of water).*

In Alberta, several agencies have a mandate in this area. Alberta Environment is responsible for water quality and quantity monitoring and water allocations. Under the Water Act, *a Director can set Water Conservation Objectives to protect a minimum flow and aquatic ecosystem health. Stakeholders can recommend Water Conservation Objectives to a Director via a* water management plan *or an approved* water management plan *(definition of tools used in watershed management are in Appendix A). Alberta Sustainable Resource Development (Public Lands) manages crown lands including the bed and shores of all water bodies. This department, through its Fish and Wildlife Division, is also responsible for fisheries and wildlife management. In addition, the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, upholds a no net loss policy in its mandate to protect fisheries habitat under the* Fisheries Act.

Watershed Management *also includes the protection and conservation of water and aquatic ecosystems including their associated riparian area. Because land use activities on the uplands of a watershed can affect ground and surface water quality and quantity, a broader, more comprehensive approach to planning may be required.*

A Watershed Management Plan may look at water quantity, water quality, aquatic ecosystems, riparian area, as well as a variety of land use issues as they impact water. Watershed management plans require water and land use managers work together to ensure healthy watersheds.

Roles of the Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils

Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils will build long-term partnerships that examine watershed issues, make recommendations to the appropriate water and land use decision-making authorities, and undertake actions that benefit Alberta's watersheds. Although not an exhaustive list, Councils may:

- Provide a forum where stakeholders meet to share information and to identify, discuss and recommend priorities for issues and initiatives within their watershed.
- Undertake "state of the watershed" reporting where indicators of the health of the watershed, the pressures facing it, and the data and research gaps that need to be addressed are identified and compared over time.
- Prepare watershed management plans that identify issues and examine the best course of action to address them. These plans may address a number of areas including water, land use, and information needs. They may also include a water management plan with Water Conservation Objectives as outlined under the *Framework for Water Management Planning*.
- Seek adoption of these plans by the jurisdictions (municipal, provincial and federal) and stakeholders with the appropriate legislated authority to implement recommendations.
- In collaboration with its stakeholders, assist in the development and implementation of water conservation, water monitoring, source water protection and wetland programs.
- Promote awareness and implementation of best management practices by landowners and other stakeholders in the watershed.
- Conduct education and awareness programs such as riparian health assessments, field demonstration sites, and other stewardship activities.
- Produce and release annual reports on activities and accomplishments.

Government of Alberta Roles

Where it has identified a partnership as beneficial, the Government of Alberta may:

- Formally identify an organization or a group of stakeholders as a WPAC.
- Provide time for Councils to organize; raise the level of shared awareness, understanding and trust; and build capacity to take on state of the watershed reporting and watershed management planning.
- Provide partial administration and/or project funding for maintaining a secretariat and/or carrying out specific activities (e.g. produce a State of the Watershed report) as identified in a business plan.
- In accordance with the *Framework for Water Management Planning*, review and take into consideration the recommendations put forward in a water management plan.
- Assign staff to each Council with the time, resources, and skills to participate as a partner. Assign technical staff to support state of the watershed reporting and watershed management planning.

- Encourage Councils to include all stakeholders in the watershed and make decisions based on consensus.
- Create guidelines for state of the watershed reporting so reports are meaningful and comparable over time.

The government will uphold its mandated responsibility, accountability and authority for water and land use management and continue to provide the technical, monitoring, and regulatory and enforcement activities for which it is responsible for.

Implementation Guidelines

- Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils will be established for major watersheds including the Peace, Athabasca, North Saskatchewan, Battle, Red Deer, Bow, Oldman and Milk rivers and the Cold Lake-Beaver River and Lesser Slave Lake watersheds. Additional Councils may be established where it is beneficial and government and regional stakeholders agree to do so.
- Councils will be established under the Societies Act and will be accountable to their Board of Directors, their members, and their funding partners. Where the Government of Alberta provides financial support to a Council, a defined process will be used to stipulate the roles, responsibilities, deliverables, authority, and limitations of each party.
- Upon entering into a partnership, the Government of Alberta will provide support to a Watershed Planning and Advisory Council in exchange for the Council's commitment to a watershed approach and the principles of inclusiveness and consensus-based decision-making. Councils, with government and other stakeholders/partners, will follow an adaptive management cycle that includes developing, implementing, assessing, and updating a watershed management plan that includes where required a water management plan as described under the *Framework for Water Management Planning*.
- Councils will develop ***terms of reference*** and an annual business plan that lays out the Council's objectives. They will also prepare an annual report, which outlines the actions taken to achieve their objectives within a prescribed timeframe.
- Council member agencies will be encouraged to support Council activities with funding and resources.
- Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils will determine their own structure for meeting with one another to network, share knowledge, and compare experiences. They will also determine a process to support the nomination, activities, and communications of the individual chosen to represent WPACs on the Alberta Water Council.
- Each Council will define its own relationships with the Watershed Stewardship Groups in its watershed, allowing for flexibility and different approaches to different needs in each watershed.

Terms of reference
describe an organization's mandate, mission, tasks, accountability, and operational structure (i.e. membership, decision-making process, etc.).

Councils Will Be Successful If They

- Are inclusive and strive for consensus.
- Provide a constructive platform for meaningful dialogue, information exchange, and making recommendations to governments, stakeholders and the public that result in improved watershed management.
- Prepare, implement, review, and adjust watershed management plans in an ongoing adaptive management cycle required for long-term sustainable management of Alberta's watersheds.
- Gain support from municipal, Aboriginal, provincial and federal governments, industry, non-government organizations and the public to address specific issues and to prepare and implement watershed management plans.
- Have objectives that are measurable, lead to actions, and improve watershed management over time.
- Operate under the requirements for success identified for the overall partnership framework (see page 4).

the alberta water council

Mandate

The mandate of the Alberta Water Council is to provide a platform of excellence where governments and stakeholders apply their combined knowledge and expertise to issues affecting the management of water resources in Alberta. The Council will examine and prioritize provincial water issues and recommend the best possible solutions. The Council will also provide guidance on the implementation of *Water for Life: Alberta's Strategy for Sustainability*.

Possible Scenario

After receiving a written report from Alberta Environment, the Council meets to review the Government of Alberta's progress on implementing *Water for Life: Alberta's Strategy for Sustainability*. Comments and concerns are recorded. The Council may then send their review to the public, stakeholders, or other audiences. During its meeting, the Council also examines several water issues affecting the province.

The Council is in a unique position to partner with appropriate stakeholders to ensure a thorough understanding of water issues based on science. The Council can also ensure the environmental, economic and social impacts of possible solutions are thoroughly explored before recommendations are made.

The Council prioritizes issues presented to them and develops an action plan to examine priority issues further. The Council might seek input on specific issues by polling its members, inviting stakeholder presentations, conducting surveys and townhall meetings, or using electronic media such as an Internet forum. It might collect more information on the topic; create a working group; hire a consultant to examine the issue; or consult with the public on possible solutions.

Once the Council feels it has examined an issue thoroughly, all members agree to a set of recommendations and these are forwarded to the provincial government and other stakeholders. The Government responds to the Council in a timely manner and, where appropriate, takes action to address the issue.

Roles of the Alberta Water Council

The Council's role will be, in part, to:

- Provide guidance on the implementation of the *Water for Life strategy*. The Government of Alberta remains accountable for implementing the water strategy.
- Identify and prioritize provincial water issues and make recommendations for further actions.
- Examine, report on and advise governments, stakeholders and the public on effective water management practices and solutions to water issues.
- Coordinate with other stakeholders, agencies and partnerships in filling knowledge gaps and research requirements concerning water issues.
- At the invitation of the Government of Alberta, the Council may also advise on policy and legislation, best management practices, or methods of integrating water and land management where they are inextricably linked.

Government of Alberta Roles

The Government of Alberta will:

- Provide support for the Council's administration.
- Provide funding and/or technical support to the Council for priority projects and research that support the goals identified under *Water for Life: Alberta's Strategy for Sustainability*.
- Provide representatives to attend Council meetings, follow up with assigned action items and generally contribute to Council goals and objectives. Government representatives will be available to provide advice to the Council on government initiatives (legislation, policy or programs) that affect water management in Alberta. Other government staff may be assigned to perform technical, administrative, or other tasks as required.
- Provide leadership that is paramount to the success of the Council. The Deputy Minister of Alberta Environment will chair the Council and will work with the secretariat to plan, conduct, and report on Council meetings.
- Review recommendations from the Council and respond in a timely fashion.
- Uphold its mandated responsibility, accountability and authority for water and land use management.

Implementation Guidelines

- The Alberta Water Council was established in 2004. The Council will make recommendations to the Government of Alberta (coordinated through the Minister of Environment) as well as to stakeholders and the public.
- To provide diverse representation, Council members will come from 25 sectors chosen from four categories: industry, non-government organizations (NGOs), the Government of Alberta and provincial authorities, and governments. To ensure Council success, sectors will nominate representatives based on their knowledge of water, watershed functioning, and sectoral water usage; their ability to solicit and represent their sector's issues to the Council; and their ability to understand the broader needs, priorities, and physical limitations of the province.
- Membership on the Council will be made through sector nominations provided to the Minister of Environment. The Minister will make final selections and will appoint members to Council.
- The Deputy Minister of Alberta Environment will Chair the Council.
- The Government of Alberta will provide support to the Alberta Water Council to allow it to undertake its responsibilities and to maintain a secretariat.
- The Council may form project teams from within its own membership and with outside expertise to address specific issues where required.
- While not a fund-raising nor granting body, Council will, after a suitable start-up period, encourage its members to access resources from their constituency for research activities, projects, and other Council activities.
- The decision-making process for the Council will be consensus-based. The terms of reference, procedural guidelines, business plan, membership responsibilities, rules of conduct, budget, and accounting structure will be drafted and adopted by Council members.
- Council members will be provided with an orientation to water management in Alberta that includes material on the *Water Act*, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*, *Water for Life Strategy*, *Framework for Water Management Planning* and other relevant policies, issues and legislation.

Council Will Be Successful If

- It raises awareness and improves the understanding of water issues in Alberta.
- It is inclusive and representative of all Albertans, and seeks consensus from its membership.
- Members are committed to the Council for the length of their term.
- It stimulates all Albertans to apply leadership and resources to continuously improve water resource management.
- Using knowledge and partnerships, it develops sound advice to the Government, stakeholders and the public about safe, secure drinking water, healthy aquatic ecosystems and reliable, quality water supplies for a sustainable economy in accordance with *Water for Life: Alberta's Strategy for Sustainability*.
- It provides guidance on the implementation of *Water for Life*.
- Its advice is practical, leads to action, and results in measurable change to our water resources or the way Albertans affect these resources.
- It operates under the requirements for success identified for the overall framework (see page 4).

conclusion

Watershed management is a complex activity requiring the expertise and efforts of many. Partnerships at the local, watershed, and provincial level will provide the forums necessary to share knowledge, discuss solutions, and inform decision makers of the best course of action for effective watershed management.

Together, Albertans will become leaders in managing this important resource for generations to come.

Water Withdrawal Licensing Process Under the *Water Act*, a system for managing water used for human and industrial consumption while protecting the water body.

In-stream Needs and In-stream Flow Needs The amount (flow or lake level) and quality of water *scientifically determined* to be needed to protect a natural water body or aquatic environment; tourism, recreational, transportation or waste assimilation uses of water; or the management of fish or wildlife.

Water Conservation Objectives Under the *Water Act*, the amount and quality of water *set by a Director* to protect a natural water body or its aquatic environment; tourism, recreational, transportation or waste assimilation uses of water; or the management of fish or wildlife.

Water Management Plan Under the *Water Act*, a plan that *may be* considered by a Director when making licence and approval decisions.

Approved Water Management Plan Under the *Water Act*, a plan that *must be* considered by a Director when making licence and approval decisions.

Watershed Management Plan/Integrated Watershed Management Plan
A comprehensive document that may address many issues in a watershed including water quantity, water quality, point and non-point source pollution and source protection. It may or may not include a water management plan. It may also look at ways to better integrate land/resource management within a watershed.